

# The Saturday Gazette.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

WILLIAM P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.  
CHARLES M. DAVIS, Associate Editor.

OFFICE, Bloomfield, N. J. AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, GENERAL NEWS AND LOCAL INTERESTS. \$2.00 A YEAR—IN ADVANCE

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THE SATURDAY GAZETTE,  
BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR,  
BELLVILLE, CALDWELL AND  
AN INDEPENDENT WEEKLY JOURNAL  
OF LITERATURE, EDUCATION, POLI-  
TICS, GENERAL NEWS, AND ES-  
PECIALLY OF LOCAL IN-  
TERESTS.

All Public and Local questions, in-  
cluding political and social, sanitary and re-  
formatory, educational and industrial top-  
ics, will be clearly presented and fully and  
fairly discussed.

It is intended and expected to make it  
not only acceptable and interesting to the  
general reader, but of special value to the  
citizens of Essex county and of real importance  
to every resident of Bloomfield, Montclair,  
Caldwell, Belleville and Verona.

Nothing will be admitted to its columns  
that is unworthy of cordial welcome to  
every family circle.

Subscribers in the county and at  
public schools in the county will receive the paper gratuitously by sending  
their address to our office. No postage to  
be paid by subscribers within the County of Essex.

To advertise in it should prove a val-  
uable medium. Our circulation extends  
to every part of Essex county, and con-  
siderably elsewhere.

Advertisements and advertisements  
will be received and forwarded by the  
Postmaster, who will be allowed to retain  
50 cents as commission on each subscrip-  
tion at our office in Bloomfield, or may be  
addressed by mail to,

WM. P. LYON, Editor and Proprietor,  
BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Banks, Insurance, &c.

North Ward National Bank

OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

This Institution commenced business on the  
24th of February last, in the Rhodes Build-  
ing, No. 445 Broad Street, nearly opposite the  
N. & E. R. Depot. It is very conveniently lo-  
cated for residents of Bloomfield, Montclair,  
Caldwell, Belleville and Verona, and is  
very near to the residence of the Proprietor.

DIRECTORS.  
H. M. Rhodes, President.  
J. G. Darling, Vice President.  
J. E. Farnham, Secretary.  
J. W. Ward, Treasurer.  
P. T. Doremus, J. J. Doremus,  
Benj. F. Crane, George Roe,  
H. M. Rhodes, Pearl Gibson, Cashier.  
Mar. 1-17

CITIZENS' Insurance Company.

445 BROAD STREET,  
Newark, N. J.

PAID UP CAPITAL, \$200,000.

ASSETS, OVER \$200,000.

JAS. J. DARLING, President.

A. P. SCHARFF, Secretary.

C. BRADLEY, Surveyor.

173411

PEOPLES

Savings Institution,

445 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers  
held this day, a dividend at the rate of  
7 PER CENT. PER ANNUM FREE OF  
ALL TAXES

was declared on all deposits entitled  
thereto on the first of May, payable on or  
after May 15th.

Interest not drawn will be credited as  
principal from May 1st. Deposits made on  
or before May 31st, will draw interest from  
May 1st.

This institution will remove on or about  
April 25th to its new Banking room, num-  
ber 445 Broad St., under the Continental  
Hotel.

H. M. RHODES, President.  
Wm. N. RANDALL, Treasurer

July 26

THE MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK,

F. S. WINTON, PRESIDENT.

Continues to issue Policies of Insurance upon  
First-class lives. The membership of this Com-  
pany is limited to one hundred thousand per-  
sons. On the 31st day of December, 1873, there  
were 84,116 Policies in force.

The Total Assets of the Company, were—  
\$65,609,837.67.

and the Surplus division to Policy Holders  
amounted to—  
\$3,727,785.08.

It is believed that no Company in this coun-  
try or abroad offers equal advantages to insureds  
in respect to security, as money management  
and large returns by way of dividends.

Applications for Insurance may be made to  
the Company directly, or to any of its Agents.

Loans on approved bonds and mortgages on ap-  
proved real property are made by the Company  
without the intervention of third persons, and  
the payment of any loan or charge other than the  
necessary expense of carrying title.

SMITH & TOWNLEY.  
WHOLESALE  
DRUGGISTS,  
AND DEALERS IN

BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD

PAINT.

OILS &c.

361 BROAD STREET,  
NEWARK, N. J.

May 2-2um

Dentists.

DR. P. J. KOONZ,

DENTIST,

No. 1 GREAT JONES ST. near Broadway.

NEW YORK.

Laughing Gas administered for the painless ex-  
traction of teeth.

DENTISTRY.

W. E. PINKHAM, D.D.S.

Graduate of Philadelphia Dental College,

476 BROAD STREET, NEWARK.

ALEXANDER McKIRGAN.

Successor to Reed & McKirgan.

DENTIST.

No. 45 Bank Street NEWARK, N. J.

Laughing Gas administered.

dec20-15

DR. J. W. STICKLE.

Surgeon Dentist,

Office and Residence 72 Orange Street.

NEAR BROAD STREET.

One Block from M. & E. R. Depot.

NEWARK, N. J.

Gold Fillings a Specialty.

Nitrous Oxide Gas administered on the new  
plan. No charge for extracting, when Artificial  
teeth are inserted.

References—Drs. F. B. Mandeville, Wm. J. C.  
Andrews, G. R. Kent, W. R. Hitchcock, H. C.  
Nelson, W. S. Ward, W. Mead, Dentist, Rev.  
T. Crane, D. D. Newark, N. J. Rev. R.  
Vanhook, P. E. Jersey City, C. E. Little, R. B.  
Collins, J. W. Newark, N. J. D. Walter-  
street Island, Messrs. David Campbell, H. M.  
Gibson, W. B. Brunswick, Geo. O. Dunckley,  
James A. Banister, Henry Hagell, W. N. Rye-  
on John A. Borge, A. Paul Schell, Newark,  
J. C. A. B. Newark, E. A. B. John, N. Y. N.  
J. C. Houghton, East Orange.

SWAN QUILL ACTION.

SPENCERIAN

STEEL PENS.

These Pens are comprised in 15 numbers of  
the NUMBER ONE PEN alone we sold more than

5,000,000

in 1873.

and the sale is continually increasing.

They are of superior English make, and are  
justly celebrated for their elasticity, durability,  
in resistance of point, and sale by the Trade gen-  
erally.

To accommodate those who may wish to try  
these Pens, we will send a Sample Card, con-  
taining all of the 15 numbers, by mail, on re-  
ceipt of 2 cents.

IVISON, BLAKEMAN, TAYLOR & CO.,

August 2 135 & 140 Grand Street, New York

LYON & AMES,

MANUFACTURING STATIONERS.

97 Thomas Street, 60 Nassau Street

NEW YORK CITY.

Our business is divided into three depart-  
ments, to wit:

A. STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

In this department we keep a very  
superior and carefully selected stock of  
Pens, Ink, Paper, Envelopes and the like  
usually found in New York stores, besides  
which we have Ladies' English and French  
Note Papers and Envelopes, London and  
Vienna Pocket Books, in great variety.  
Pocket Outlets, (first class) Initial Paper,  
etc. Visiting Cards and Monograms and  
the like promptly and cheaply furnished.

B. BLANK BOOK DEPARTMENT.

In this department we include both  
the large variety of Account Books, to be  
found on our shelves, from the little pocket  
Memorandum to the Royal Russia  
Ledger, and the better class of books we  
make to order. We make books of any  
pattern to order in the best manner known  
to the trade, and never fail of giving sat-  
isfaction. Checks, Drafts, Note and other  
similar work lithographed to order in all  
colors and styles.

C. PRINTING DEPARTMENT.

With a practical experience of over  
10 years in the printing business, and own-  
ing our own presses and type, we have fa-  
cilities in this department, of our business  
which enables us to combine promptness  
and cheapness with taste and excellence of  
execution beyond those usually afforded in  
any office.

We shall be happy to furnish estimates  
of all kinds of Blank Books and Printing.  
If convenient, please call at our office, a line  
by mail will secure our prompt attention.

OUR NEW YORK CORRESPOND-  
ENCE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1st, 1874.

FALL FASHIONS—LADIES.

If a lady from the country should ask me  
what were the Fall fashions, I would not  
send to her a fashion book, but would say,  
"watch the ladies as they flock to or get  
just what the 'swell' wear without the  
stiffness of fashion plates. There is a great  
variety to choose from this Fall. Hats  
were never so picturesque as at present.  
Light grey tulle are the most popular. A  
few are high crowned and are worn square-  
ly on the head, and turned up one side,  
with a wing or something of that sort.  
But the prettiest are of very soft stuff,  
wide brims and low crowns, and are worn  
either back on the head or tipped a  
little toward one side. Some of these hats  
are trimmed simply with ribbon and  
feathers of the same color, while others  
are a perfect garden of red roses.  
Dresses are for the most part of black  
silk or grey and in cloth, elaborately  
trimmed and trimmed. Very little  
color is worn, excepting a dash of red at  
the throat or in the hat. Suits are the  
most in favor. Velvet is of course, worn,  
but is not so heavily bought that there is  
very little velvet to be seen. The indis-  
pensable umbrella is still carried, but not  
at the belt; ladies are beginning to use  
them as canes when not needed for rain or  
sun. Shoes were never more sensible  
than they are this year. Broad soles  
and low heels are the most popular,  
and French heels are rapidly disap-  
pearing. The latest thing in the way of  
slippers is 'La Belle Colonne,' a sort of walk-  
ing stick of an English pattern. No doubt  
the matter modeled there after the English  
shows that Miss Kellogg wears to keep  
around her country seat, at Cold Spring.

MAN.

In men's fashions, there is very little  
change. The long coats introduced last  
year are still worn, and the cut away coats  
are made single-breasted. Pantaloons are  
very large until they reach the ankle,  
and then they slope in like the old fashion  
'pet tops.' Pants have entirely superseded  
ed stripes. There are some striped goods  
pantaloons, but plaid are the rage.  
Hats are not as high crowned as they were  
last year. Those who affect English fash-  
ions wear stiff felt hats with the least pos-  
sible crown and a wide brim. Plain  
black is very unpopular for street wear,  
even dark blue coats and light pantaloons  
are avoided. Browns, greys, pepper-salt,  
and other shades of nature are the most  
in favor for suits. Of course, the glass  
hatter coat still holds its own as a full  
dress. All the men carry canes, not as  
walking sticks, but as something to have  
in their hands. They either swing them  
horizontally, or grasp them in the middle,  
and hold against their breasts. One might  
think himself in England, judging from the  
present styles in men's clothes. The very  
best New Yorker has all the car marks of  
your 'blasted Britisher.'

LONG WOMEN AND HOTELS.

There has been considerable outcry of  
late in the newspapers, owing to the fact  
that certain ladies coming alone to hotels  
have been denied admittance. It appeared  
to me as a rather ridiculous statement,  
but nevertheless I have taken pains to  
become better informed on the subject.  
With that object in view I called at sev-  
eral of the hotels in this city and re-  
ceived but one answer to my ques-  
tion. A kind to the proprietors. 'I have  
heard a great deal of late about ladies  
coming unaccompanied by gentlemen  
being refused admittance at hotels, will you  
be good enough to tell me what are your  
rules on the subject?' and this was my  
answer. 'We never refuse a lady a night's  
lodging, and we will not allow disreputable  
women in our house. If a woman comes  
here alone we can readily tell from our  
experience in such matters whether she  
is the right sort of a character. She  
will either have baggage with her showing  
that she is traveling, or if detained  
in the city over night, will tell us so in  
a way we cannot doubt.' 'I do not be-  
lieve,' said one gentleman, 'that a lady  
was ever refused admittance at a first-  
class hotel.' All this only confirmed what  
I already believed, and I did not take  
my word for it that they can travel alone  
from one end of the United States to the  
other and put up at the best hotels.

I know of a lady, a lecturer, who, when  
making a tour west armed with a letter  
from Hon. Greely. But she told me  
that she had never been refused admittance  
and had always been treated with courtesy  
and respect by the hotel keepers from Maine  
to Georgia.

OUR NATIONAL OPERA.

Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was in town  
last week hard at work preparing her  
new troupe for the season. I heard the  
chorus rehearse just before they left, and a  
first-rate one it is. The Russian Quartette,  
male voices, have joined this chorus and  
their singing is very effective. One of  
the best voices in the chorus is that of a  
man, who, until this season, was a waiter at  
the Clarendon Hotel. Mrs. Van Zandt and  
Miss Begonia continue with the troupe.  
Miss Beaumont, a young Englishwoman,  
who has been singing with success in Lon-  
don, is a new member of Miss Kellogg's  
company. The company begins its sec-  
ond season under the most favorable  
auspices, and we cannot be proud of our  
National opera.

THE ITALIAN OPERA SEASON.

The Italian opera season was inaugu-  
rated on Monday evening last by the per-  
formance of 'La Traviata' at the Academy  
of Music. The prima donna, Miss Heil-  
bron, made her debut before an American  
audience as Violetta. The impression she  
made was decidedly favorable and her re-  
ception most cordial. Her voice is particu-  
larly rich in low notes and it has an un-  
usually sympathetic quality. I never saw  
a prima donna on the stage whose whole  
bearing was more refined or lady like than  
that of Miss Heilbron. She is exceedingly  
pretty and her smile is thoroughly bewitch-  
ing. The Academy was crowded,  
as it always is on a 'first night,' by the  
most cultivated audience to be gathered  
together in the city. Professionals and  
amateurs filled the boxes and doorways.

and all were well satisfied with the even-  
ing's entertainment. As the crowd passed  
out of the house, after the opera was  
over, you could hear from all sides, 'Isn't  
she charming?' 'A perfect little beauty.'  
'Such a sweet voice, so pathetic, so rich.'  
There was not a dissenting opinion. Mr.  
Starkoch may congratulate himself upon  
a propitious opening to his operatic sea-  
son.

Dr. J. G. Holland will deliver the poem  
at the reunion of the Army of the James.  
Gen. B. F. Butler will deliver the address.  
Miss Albani is under a three years' en-  
gagement to Mr. Gye, of Covent Garden  
Theatre, London, and under a life-long en-  
gagement to his son.

The American correspondent of the Lon-  
don Athenaeum is Miss Kate Field, who  
writes over the initials 'D.' Her letters  
are mostly of a literary nature, and are of  
course clever and bright. By the way,  
Miss Field's 'Ten Days in Spain,' to be  
published by Osgood, will be probably il-  
lustrated by Miss Field will not make her  
theatrical debut in Chicago. Not until she  
will appear as Fay Woffington at Booth's  
Theatre for several nights in November.

Miss Neilson, the actress, will appear at  
the Lyceum Theatre previous to Boston.

Mr. A. W. Drake, of this city has re-  
cently published a photograph of the Ger-  
man death-mask of Shu-ep are, from  
which Mr. Page made his celebrated paint-  
ing. This is the only copy of the mask  
published in this country, and it cannot  
fail to interest all lovers of art, as well as  
admirers of Shakespeare.

CURIOS STRIKES.

There was a curious strike among the  
players at work on Columbia College  
the other day. The men there are employ-  
ed by the same man as the players at  
work on Stewart's Working Women's  
Home. Those at work upon Columbia  
College, work eight hours a day and those  
at work on the Stewart building work ten.  
Much to the surprise of their employer,  
the eight hour men 'struck,' and said  
that they would not work for a man who  
employed ten hour men. The gentlemen  
showed his good sense by at once disor-  
dering the capacious eight hour men, and put  
ten hour men in their places.

The bricklayers have an arbitrary rule  
that all belonging to their trade have to  
follow. When bricks are being laid a line is  
drawn the distance of the wall and divided  
by knots, and each man works in one of  
these divisions. No man is allowed to  
work faster than the slowest laborer. In  
other words, if a man is a rapid worker  
and gets to the end of his line before any  
one of the others do so much, he has to  
stop and wait for him. So it will be seen  
that there is little advantage gained by  
being a rapid bricklayer. I was going to  
say that the men who work in the 'house'  
workmen decided to have his men carry  
a bar that held eighteen bricks.

The men rebelled, and he took out one  
brick. That did not satisfy them, so a  
meeting of the Brick Carriers' Association  
was called, at which it was decided not to  
carry more than fifteen bricks in a hod.

This made the employer so angry that he  
engaged a steam shovel to dig out the  
building which would take a week or two  
of bricks up to the topmost story, where  
they could be wheeled to their destination.  
The malignant men then called another  
meeting and resolved not to work in a  
building where steam was used to carry up  
bricks. And so it goes. Trades' unions  
may be a great protection to workmen, but  
they are a great nuisance to employers.

A RIDE ON AN ELEVATED RAILROAD.

The elevated railroad which runs  
through Greenwich street and Ninth ave-  
nue, has now become an established busi-  
ness and has solved the problem of rapid  
transit. Although I have passed under  
this road nearly every day since it has  
been built, I never rode over it till lately.  
The road runs along the outer edge of the  
sidewalk, and on a level with the second  
story windows, and there are stations at  
every few blocks along the route. The  
cars are large seating about fifty persons,  
and they are handsomely upholstered and  
well ventilated. The windows are large  
and open wider than is usual in cars,  
which gives the passengers an unobstructed  
and very interesting view of the second  
story along the line. The blinds of some  
of the houses were kept closed, while  
others, careless of observation, were flung  
wide open. The inhabitants of these sec-  
ond stories seemed to take little or no in-  
terest in the passing cars. There was con-  
siderable difference in the appearance of  
the rooms into which we peeped. In all  
the windows I could see the plants and  
had always been treated with courtesy  
and respect by the hotel keepers from Maine  
to Georgia.

THE TRIP FROM THE DEPOT AT NO. 7 BROAD  
WAY TO THIRTY-FOURTH STREET, THE TERMINUS,  
takes but twenty minutes, which is a  
slight improvement on horse car travel.

The Elevated Railroad Company con-  
template some extensive improvements be-  
fore long. They are going to work on the  
dubiously to build the track out to the Park  
and will soon have a branch running  
across Forty-second street to the Grand  
Central Depot. The Company design ex-  
tensively to run a double track around the  
entire city—one on each side of the street,  
so that there will be no interference of any  
kind, and no backing of engines. Then they  
can run their cars every two, instead of  
every five minutes. The present plan is  
undoubtedly a success. This is the only  
road of this kind in the world.

It would not do for a person with a weak  
head to ride over the elevated railway, for  
he sits on the right hand side going up  
town he gets the impression that the car  
may run off the track any minute—the  
way the track curves gives it that un-  
pleasant appearance. To any one who  
wishes to experience a new sensation I  
recommend a ride on the elevated rail-  
way.

AN INTERESTING SHOP.

Every one who has had occasion to pass  
up or down Nassau street, will remember  
Fay's photograph store. If one does not  
know the number, he could not fail to re-  
cognize the place by the crowd that always  
surrounds its window. This window is  
completely filled with the photographs of  
all classes and conditions of men and wo-  
men. The gentle face of Horace Greely

looks extraordinarily at the muscular legs  
of the dancing Miss Bonfatti, that are  
thrust before his eyes, and Theodore Til-  
ton's greasy locks hang close to the shaven  
head of a well known prize fighter. Mrs.  
Tilton and Marian Ward hang side by side,  
and Beecher's calm eyes look pityingly at  
Ella Wesner. Kellogg, Nilsson and Lucas  
hang amicably together, while William  
Cullen Bryant and Diskey Lingard look  
into each other's eyes. The white neck-  
cloth of Rev. Dr. Tyng struggles to the  
surface from between Tony Pastor and  
Josie Mansfield, while the beholder stares  
in blank amazement at this wonderful as-  
sembly of things. A curious study, indeed,  
is Fay's window. In the store it is equal  
to the window of a museum. The long coun-  
ters are ranged rows upon rows of clerical, but  
not dancers, actresses, soldiers, statesmen,  
and in fact every man woman and child  
living or dead, who is of sufficient note to  
make his or her picture a desirable. A card  
tacked to the door posts invites the out-  
sider in, and gives him the assurance that  
he may examine the entire stock without  
being asked to buy. Fay is no fool,  
and he knows that the man who enters is  
lost, that is, he cannot withstand the  
tempting array of youth and beauty spread  
out before him. There is no person of  
home or foreign distinction whose photo-  
graph cannot be bought at Fay's, and  
what is more, for much less money than  
anywhere else. The photographs that sell  
for fifty and twenty-five cents on Broad  
way, are here sold for thirty and fifteen.

JUBILEE YEAR OF THE AMERI-  
CAN TRACT SOCIETY.

The following address, written by Rev.  
H. D. Gagne, in pursuance of a vote of the  
American Tract Society at its last meeting  
on motion of Chancellor Crosby, is com-  
mended to the thoughtful consideration of  
the Christian people of the United States:

In May, 1875, the American Tract So-  
ciety will be half a century old; and two  
years hence, in 1877, it will have been  
fifty years since its organization. The  
century old. The nation, therefore, had  
not completed the half of the first century  
when this great project of evangelizing  
with printed truth was set on foot. From  
that hour till this our national growth and  
this great means of national evangelization  
have developed together.

It is no disparagement of other societies  
which aim at the same general result, to  
claim special attention to the early estab-  
lishment of the American Tract Society.  
Which of them all, the Bible Society alone  
excepted, has so united the sympathies  
and efforts of all Christians; which has  
put divine truth into such varied, perma-  
nent and intelligible forms, has scattered  
the truth so widely, or has seen it spring  
up into so general a harvest?

There is scarcely a home in city or coun-  
try, a log house or miner's cabin on the  
frontier; there was hardly a tent during  
the war, and there is rarely a ship sailing  
from our ports to which this Society has  
not brought at least the offer of the sav-  
ing message of the Gospel.

The annual issues of these fifty years  
have averaged more than ten millions of  
publications; more than half a million of  
these being volumes. And even this im-  
mense average is exceeded by the present  
products of the Society's presses.

Think of nearly sixty thousand evan-  
gelical publications a day, of which nearly  
two thousand are volumes.

It is well known that the Tract Society  
has been framed and conducted on the as-  
sumption that there are certain central  
truths of deeper import to last men  
than any distinctive denominational  
beliefs or policies. Without in the least  
questioning the importance of these latter  
distinctions within their own sphere, the  
Tract Society aims, in presenting these  
central doctrines, to lead men only to  
Christ; being persuaded that every true  
convert will thereafter be sure to receive  
further development in faith and service in  
some one of the established denomina-  
tions.

To select and prepare an undenomina-  
tional literature of this character would  
be a most important task, even if every  
book or tract prepared were required to  
be bought at a reasonable price. Since  
bad books are multiplied at a fearful rate,  
and since a depraved taste will have them,  
it is an office of Christian benevolence to  
multiply and to sell at the lowest rates good  
books which forestall the bad. For this  
work of printing and sale the Tract So-  
ciety is, by God's blessing, one of the foremost  
and best of good men, very largely fur-  
nished.

It is probable that this form of  
its important work will never cease or be  
embarrassed while the nation endures,  
though it can only be expended as the  
church affords the means. The most pres-  
sing want in this direction is of a special  
fund for publishing books and tracts to be  
furnished cheaply to German and Scan-  
dian immigrants, so many thousands of  
whom are already here, to be followed an-  
nually by many thousands more.

But this Society can produce far more  
of these publications than can be disposed  
of by sale. There are the really poor, who  
cannot buy; and the indifferent, who will  
not. There are immigrants, sailors, pio-  
neers, Chinamen, and others, to be supplied  
within our own bounds; and beyond  
these there is an immense work done by  
American and other missionaries in foreign  
lands, in which the Tract Society is pre-  
pared to render the most efficient help.

There have thus been developed three  
forms of the Society's work which are  
strictly benevolent, and which, by the  
completeness of their organization, by  
their broad scope, and large promise, chal-  
lenge the sympathy and gifts of all Ameri-  
can Christians.

1st. Colportage. This system includes,  
with the sale or gift of the Society's pub-  
lications, family visitation, personal reli-  
gious conversation, the holding of religious  
meetings in destitute neighborhoods, and  
all the agencies of a union itinerant  
missionary work.

As prosecuted by the Tract Society for a  
third of a century, it has enlisted 5,000  
laborers. Last year it employed 230, who  
made an average of nearly a thousand vi-  
sitations, carrying personal religious con-  
versation or prayer into more than 140,000

families. Within the whole 33 years the  
colporteurs of the Society have made  
more than eleven million family visits,  
more than half of them having included  
either religious conversation or prayer, or  
both; and every visit ending with the  
sale or gift of an evangelical tract or vol-  
ume. This true missionary work covers  
much ground not otherwise reached, and  
it can be no means be sustained by the  
sales which the colporteurs make. It must  
be carried on chiefly by benevolent dona-  
tions.

The cost of this work during the past  
year was about \$50,000.

2d. Grants. This work covers all dona-  
tions of printed matter, whether tracts or  
volumes. Grants have been made during  
the past year to the number of sixty-eight  
million pages, and to the value of more  
than \$45,000. All of the most needy  
classes of our population have shared in  
them. They have gone to mission schools,  
to prisons and hospitals, to soldiers and  
sailors, and by the hands of colporteurs to  
the remotest parts of our country.

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